PIFTER'S DULLARS ONLY for a beautiful Country RESwhere a new coursel, and a certain more are now being erected, and already been expected, and several more are now being erected, and account of almost every blad may be seen growing equal to any on Long thanks, and try year the numbe desirable Lake Rondwicksons. 2,000 desirable blobbing Lots and 20 Parons, will be destributed among 600 already blobbing to the late of Anguet 1888. Each subscriber, for only \$1.5 already 189 and the late of Anguet 1888. Each subscriber, for only \$1.5 are offered to the late of Anguet 1888. Each subscriber, for only \$1.5 are offered to the late of the late as about Laheland station. He has the year grown cose, been eight screen. He estimates the carrot crupper arre, weath from 30 cents to 41 course per bareline 10 \$7.00 for the crup. Mr. Ireland, who has a farm that the Lakeland station solls better than his."

ZEPRIR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS .- Those goods

Exton Anams's Exton Anams's Heatery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 501 Broadway,

Mercana Goods.—The attention of citizens and MCENNING GOODS.—The attention of Goods, which we straight is invited to our splendid stock of Mourning Goods, which we are obesing at greatly seduced prices. Bantinolosis & WERD, new Youthing store, No. 301 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metro-

FOR SALE-Spring Chickens, hatched last March, of the fellowing choice and valuable breeds: Brainsh Pointsh, Buff, Black and civen Shamaha's. Royal Coolin China, Malay's and Great Javab. The subscriber has a fine lot of each of the above at very busicable prices. They are all purely breed, and as fine at very transcribe prices. They are all purely breed, and as fine at any in America. Acutem J. W. PLATT, BOX No. 128, Post-Office, Rhimsbuck, New York, T.

F Second Hand Pianos at Great Bargains, at the Plane and Meson store of Honack Waters, No. 530 Strades need Anthony is. Two of Chickering A two of T. Gubert's, Co of Nebret's, one of Barmore's, one of Person's, and one of Lo and Co's, with dischan. Prices from \$35 to \$150, and distinguish T. GILBERT & Co.'s ZEOLIAN PLANOS.-New-York Warencema, 303 Broadway, corner of Authonyea, at the Maile store of Horace Wayras, General Agent. These Planes are too well known to need commendation. I. G. 2. Co. are the owners of the Suchan parent right, and of course can end as low as any other house, who pay them for applying Scholans to their planes. Prices the same as at Boston, wholeash or resail. Every instrument warranted to give a labelies, or the money returned.

TUTTLE.—The name of this man has become identi 1971.1. — The Dattile of this Hish has become identify as a bruss-bad word. His fame is complete, and it will be perpeted accounted the investee to the latest generation. His magnificent known, No. 545 Percent is the resert of all who was to add anyman, No. 545 Percent in the reportedry of Dolls, Toys, Baby jumpers agention on the state of the percentage of Dolls, Toys, Baby jumpers do everything it fames an invest. Percents short traveling with the call, Mr. T. can show them some of the most convenient to call, and agents.

New Fancy Goods at Rooens's Bazaar, No. 449 REMOVAL .- JERVIS-Wedding, Visiting, Door-plate.

Seal and general Engraver, has removed a few doors below mis old stand, in No. Se? Broadway, corner of and entrained in Franklin-st. Sansherica will still be given in price, workmanship and purtuality. A Care, Taylor's new Saloon is now open in Broadway, center of Frankins. The Hotel will be open to the public on each of the third by the public on each of the third by the particle of each of the third by the particle inhiberto extended to him, and begoes for a continuance of the same in his new enterprise.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—GAYLER'S PATENT -ROSERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United Size of the above celebrated Sairs, and F. C. Govern's knopenstrable same Locks; the best Saies and Locks combined in the world. Desare Locks, the best Saies and Locks combined in the world. Desare at, one door below Akadem-lane, formerly No. 90 John

TO THE WORKING MECHANICS OF NEW YORK.—It can be inversally known that there is a way, and an easy and respectable one, in which the wire, or dampiter, or sister of any mochanic may cam as much by her labor as he can by his own. Any inclusion may cam as much by her labor as lee can by his own. Any inclusions of the contraint with the aid of one of Singer's Sowing Machines, which cost only \$100, will have no difficulty in eximing some than mechanic's wayes. These machines and their work can at any time be examined at the office, No. 323 Broadway.

1. M. Singer a Co. SEWING MACHINES.—The one still appreciated is that

that sews from stationary spools, making the only fair and reliable seach yet made by machinery. They are in operation and open in examination as our Office. Prices from \$60 to \$100. Beachpite paners are the pales mailed to a 1 who desire.

GROVER, BARER & CO., 984 Chambert-st. THE SEWING MACHINE. - All persons interested in making, selling or using Sewing Machines, we whatsoever name called, are requested to notice the advertisement (in the Machinery column, insule pars.) of E. Howe, Jr. No. 350 Broadway, the order inventor of the Sewing Machine, as established by the U.S. Courtechardise they will become involved in the law for infrangement.

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES .- Long known-severely ested-always taithful to their trust—the only Safes made combines
Rich's and Wilder's Patents.
STERRIS & MARVIN. (successors to Rich & Co.) 146 Water-ot.. N.Y.

PAIRBANE'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long known, severely i, always right—the acknowledged standard.

FATABANKS & Co., No. 10 Water-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.—Removed by STATE AND NATIONAL BANK AND PORPHREEPING. OF PORT IN ACT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH ELEGANT WRITING-\$1 FOR LADIES,-Mr. DOLBEAR,

author of the Science of Peninauship, &c. &c., will form a Stolass to.
August, at his splendid rooms, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st
Regular class terms \$5 for twonry lessons.

N. B.— This is positively the last week for the \$1 tickets.

N. B.—This is positively the last week for the \$1 inches.

**RECOLLECT that Free Excursions will be made

To-Dar, (Monday) at 10, 12, 2 and 4 o'clock, to Wost Finshing, for the
purpose of giving an opportunity of viewing those 1,000 beamtiful lots,
which are to be soid (To-Morrow) Tursanay, Whoneshay, and Tursanay, July 26, 27, and 23, at 12 o'clock on each day, at the Merchantanay, July 26, 27, and 23, at 12 o'clock on each day, at the Merchantanay, July 26, 27, and 23, at 12 o'clock on each day, at the Merchantanay, and the standard of the standard o

Dr. McLane's Vermircon always resorted to

when every other remedy falls.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1332.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubles with sorms some six mouths. It is true several kinds of medicate, but some of them done any good; and it was not until 1 tried Dr. McLasurs excitated Yashiryou that sie found any relief. I gave her the some self-and Yashiryou that sie found any relief. I gave her the some fact of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of come, but the some accomplicative in a mice with was museumber of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible a count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed, she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means, keep a supply of this vatual it to parents. I would say, by all means, keep a supply of this vatual direct to die suddend from the effects of worms. It also not ourse questly happens that children are treated for croup, when the chosin and coughing in caused altogether by the irritation of worms. There and coughing in caused altogether by the irritation of worms. There may be the means of saving bite; and at any rate it will save plays may be the means of saving bite; and at any rate it will save plays clear bite. Will play supply the property of the country between the country of the country between the country between the country of the co Mis. LANE, NO. 555 liber.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr.

Ruchasers versure.

All others, in comparison, are worthless hold whelease by U. V. Clickner & Co., No. 8 Barcia, set, 1802 and Tank No. 60 Courtland state and the properties and the set of the set of

HAIR DYE AND WHIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the less accommodations in the world for the application of his ramons that Dre and the sale of his newly invented Wiss and Coupers. Nine private rooms all on one floor. Copy his address, and all to see one of New-York's sights.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and pub ish-

ers, Cinton Hall, No. 131 Nassaust, New-York.

Barker's Cheventxtonique, for preserving, restoring and beamifying the Hair. Unlike most preparations dosigned for the same objects, it is free from all grease. As an eradicator of android it is unequand, while its infallibility in cases of head-acha, (curing the most violent in a few moments) cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. Solid at Barkers's Ladies' Hair Dressing Establishment,

New-York Daily Cribune.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the Publication Office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12 cents a week—payable to the Carrier.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Common address of the control bottee can be taken of anonymous conversions. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name a soldress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarante of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

EUROPE. The Arctic brings news of additional complications in the Turkish question. On the one hand, the Emperor of Russia expressly and formally disclaims all ideas of territorial aggrandizement in entering the Danubian principalities. On the other hand, France and England have offered their mediation to settle the difficulty. At the same time, Austria has demanded of Turkey five millions of plasters, or \$200,000, by way of indemnity to sundry Austrian subjects who have been damaged by Turkish officials and mobs, and with this the cession of Kleck and Sattorina on the Adriatic. These demands are reported to have been granted, which we doubt greatly. At any rate, the bringing of it forward at the present moment indicates anything but a friendly disposition toward the Sultan on the part of Austria. Though the Russians have crossed the Pruth, the French and English fleets have not been summoned to Constantinople, the Porte having left them undisturbed at the special request of the Ambassodors of these nations. The meaning of all this seems to be the peaceful. The probability is strong that the good fices of France and England will be accepted by the Czar; they will draw up a note which will, ostensibly at least, answer the demands of Russia upon the Porte, and will make the latter sign it; and then the Russian armies will march back to their own country, and the matter will be settied for the present, and to the advantage of Russia alone, for it will have stood forth as the only power ready and able to sustain its policy by force of arms. Whether this will be better for Turkey nations he is applauded in the Sacred-majestic newspa-

than an immediate war may be a question, just as it may be a question in certain diseases and circumstances whether rapid decease is not better than protracted agony.

This we say is the possible upshot of present facts. But it is not the only possibility. It may be that France and England may fail in finding any alternative, which will satisfy the Czar and fall within the limits of their own timidity, and that they may have to fight after all. Peace, however, is the more likely; for after having quietly allowed the Principalities to be invaded they will allow almost anything else for the sake of peace.

The French are engaged in conspiracies for the destruction of their Emperor. No very unnatural enterprise. The ruler who extinguishes liberty must take care or he will be extinguished himself in turn. The Empress is again in an interesting situation. In Spain another change of Ministry is on foot, either

from differences among themselves or from trouble with the Queen, the Cortes not being in session. Mr. Calderon de la Barea will have to hurry home if he wants to make sure of his Ministerial portfolio.

The Catholic question in Holland is in the way of amicable settlement.

OUR THEATERS.

Whether the Theater is a school of depravity through constitutional necessity or through vicious direction, we have not yet been able to determine. The fact that it is a school of licentiousness and immorality, is plain enough. Good men as a class avoid it, while the lewd and corrupt are its reliable patrons and admirers. It habitually lampeons Temperance, sneers at Chastity, outrages Modesty and caritatures Religion. Whenever it condescends to patronize the latter, it plays upon (or over) the verge of blasphemy, diluting the unfailing and finite Creator into a vague and dreamy sentimentalism, while constantly holding up to detestation those who live to serve God as hypocrites, fools and fanatics. Such is the Theater of our day; but whether it need or need not be such, we seriously doubt. Certainly, there would seem to be no necessary relation between dramatic representation and moral corruption; while many popular dramas are elevated in sentiment and healthy in moral tone. Yet, considering what is the notorious moral character of a large majority of the men and wemen attached to the Modern Stage-how it has fallen in public estimation since Addison and Dr. Johnson were among its patrons and servitors-how grog-shops, gaming houses and darker haunts of sin cluster and intertwine themselves within the shadow of its walls-we are led to suspect the existence of some subtle element of corruption in its very nature. We suspect that dramatic representations, even when not obviously licentious, tend to induce a prematurity of development in those passions which eminently require the control of stern principle and ripened judgment-that thus even the legitimate and literally faultless drama is hurtful to children. This hypothesis is not yet a settled conviction; we may see reason to abandon it: but it is our present impression that no place now devoid of a Theater can fail to suffer morally by having one. But, whatever the Theater may or might be, there is

no question among disinterested, intelligent people as to the moral influence of the Theater as it is. That it is this day the most potent and shameless school of licentiousness and profligacy in Christendom, no one who soberly considers can doubt. On this point, the testimony of Mr. James Redpath, embodied in two recent essays in our columns, corroborates that of thousands who preceded him in exposing the systematic indecency of our less reputable Theaters. It is the common answer to those who, like us, can pretend to very little personal acquaintance with these houses, that we talk of a matter which we do not and cannot understand, because we have willfully and systematically avoided the only practical source of informationthe Theater itself. Against Mr. Redpath, this cavil has no force. He speaks whereof he dees know. Circumstances have constrained him to spend most of the evenings of several months past in one or another of the Theaters of our City; he reports what he has seen and heard, without prejudice, bigotry or acrimony. And if 'Our Plebeian Theaters' are justly depicted by

him, they ought to be renovated or shut up forthwith. Messrs. Mayor, Common Council, and Chief of Police! look to your duty in the premises. The Theaters in our City are licensed; they pay you for the privilege of enacting dramas; and you stand virtually pledged to this community to take care that the intellectual aliment they furnish is wholeseme and nutritious. and desolating iniquity.

REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

The Newark Daily Advertiser, in criticising our article of Friday, on our foreign missions, says:

"If it is apparent that the American Ministers abroad are as good as those at home, and constitute on the whole a fa-verable specimen of the American man, what reason is there for complaint? What! would you have the servant better than the master! That such is the fact is too plain to need enforcement. If the agents of the United States abroad have done little as a body, it was because there was little probably to be done. That is not the misortune, but the felicity of our situation. Have they not maintained the dignity of the Republic? No evidence has been published of delinquency in this respect. That our foreign Ministers have maintained the dig-

nity of the Republic is precisely what we contest. In Fennimore Cooper's work on England there is an extremely interesting example on that head, which proves they do not sustain the dignity of the Republic. That they do not do so has not escaped the acumen of Lord Brougham, who asked Mr. Cooper what was the reason that the American Ministers had nothing distinctive in their opinions from the monarchs of Europe ! If there be any greater evidence of the snob-and-flunkey part which they have played we should like to know it. They have, as a general rule, ignored or despised liberalism in their public speeches, in order to please the functionaries and fashionables who live upon the sweat of betrayed peoples. They have even gone so far as to beast at agricultural dinners of being descended from royalists. They have attacked the memories of the earliest patriots and reformers of England-for example, of Wat Tyler-in order to please the servile tradesmen who live chiefly on Court patronage. They have discountenanced the best and noblest efforts of the radical reformers of this century. Mr. McLane, for example, was addressed, upon his leaving England, in this manner, by the illustrious Joseph Hume: " I hope, Mr. McLane, if you should return to England, you will find it under a Constitutional Government such as your own." "I hope not," replied the Representative of American Democracy. This anecdote was published with an exultant editorial in the London Court Journal-a paper supported by the nobility with broad acres, or living upon the public plunder in whatver way; and it was made also a staple argument of. y all the English illiberal press, that the Americans emselves did not consider Englishmen fit for a Republican Government, and that the Constitutional Govnment (so-called because there is no Constitution) of

peland is the best for her. The men who go to represent us abroad are permeated with English ideas as thoroughly as the bones of pigs fed on madder for several years are with red. They live in dread of violating the swaggering British standard of good taste, and accordingly attend many festivals every year where that model of such good taste, "God save the Queen," is sung by the whole company standing, crimon in the face, with enthusiasm, while they bellow like mad bulls such refined sentiments as the following Confound their knowish tricks"-applied to all nations who may have a dispute with Her Sacred Majesty; and when the American Minister joins in that libel upon other

pers for his good feeling toward England. We think he owes a like good feeling towards the Country which pays him a large safary for his position. We consider such lyrical spurs to national enthusiasm and national pride as entities: they mean something; they mean to assert the supremacy of England in morals and rank, and they do assert it, but we do not see any reason for paying any one a heavy salary for applauding it. The time has come for realities. Realities in Church

-realities in State-realities in social intercourse-realities in thought, aspiration, action. These embassies are not real. They are sham. They are based on the idea that a man of "good taste" of the English pattern can represent us abroad. Accordingly one and all-without exception of these men-have played a harlequin part in England and on the continent. They have thought that the dignity of a country with an area as great as that of Europe: with a tunnage (we beg pardon of The London Times, but it is so - with a tunnage greater than that of England, for as our lake and river commerce is immeasurably more profitable than our foreign, we must consider our domestic craft partners to the bargain; with a population that reduplicates itself in twenty-three years. and its wealth in a much shorter time; with the sole attractions for immigration this side of the Australian natural accident of gold; we really think such a country has some inherent dignities which are placed as far above the symbolism of the basement-story and of the restaurant and the dance-house, as philosophical convic tion is above the antics and genuflections of oriental devotees, of fakirs or dervishes. But the men whom our Newark cotemporary lauds have played such a part, that under the fire of the press, the Government at Washington felt obliged to issue a circular stripping off their Hippodrome toggery and leveling them up to the rank of gentlemen.

We do not agree with our contemporary respecting grateful obedience due from finite creatures to their In- the honor shed upon us by such proceedings. General Cass with his sword between his legs, puffing in a demo cratic book of his own composition Louis Philippe and his Court, down to drunken Hannegan and rowdy Polk, are not honorable specimens of National representation The next step in fact is to abolish the whole system of resident Ministers, and let the national business be done as private business is, by letter or special agent.

As for the good feeling which is engendered by Ministers living abroad, that is entirely subordinate to the fact that Europe cannot afford to go to war with America so long as we are true to ourselves, and remember that aggression is no sign of strength. If our Ministers in Europe have done nothing because there is nothing to do, it is certainly our happiness, and still more certainly a reason for abolishing their offices altogether.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION. We believe the following is the last remainder of all the decent and decorous articles that have been sent us in opposition to what we hold to be the side of Religious Equality as affected by Mr. Taber's bill. In this every point in dispute is coolly assumed-nothing attempted to be proved. 'Candor' asserts that this bill puts Church' Property into the hands of the Bishops; we say it does not, and appeal to the bill as evidence that we are right. He assumes that it will increase their power over said property; we affirm that it does no such thing, but, on he contrary, limits and defines that power, by rendering the Bishops or other corporators amenable for the faithful execution of their trust to our Laws and our Courts -Laws enacted by Protestants and Courts composed alest wholly of Protestant Judges. He asserts that this bill takes the part of the Hierarchy against those Catholies who choose to have their Church Property under lay control; we say it does not affect them in any way. Catholics of that sort may build five hundred Churches if they see fit, and no Bishop can exercise the least shadow of legal or property control over them until the owners or lay trustees see fit to a sign them over to the con. trol of the Bishops.

The truth is just here-and 'Candor' knows it as well as we do-the question involved is one vital to the Roman Catholic system. If the Roman Bishop of any Diocess and such Priests as he may designate are to be admitted into or excluded from any Church as a board of trustees, chosen by and from the congregation, shall determine, the Roman Catholic assumption of Apostolic Succession and Apostolic Power in the Bishops is turned into a farce, and the Church to-day solemnly consecrated to Christian worship and ordinances according to the Catholic doctrine and ritual may have a Presbyte rian paster next year, a Unitarian the following and a German Rationalist the year after-the Trustees, backed by the congregation, calling them successively and snapping their fingers at the Bishop! All this has no terrors to us, because we are thoroughly Protestant in our education, views and convictions; but if we were Roman Catholic in our belief, we could not do other-Either do your duty by purifying them or pronounce wise than support the claim of the Bishops to control them incurably vicious and withdraw your licenses! the Cathelie Church Property consecrated to Reli-If they must exist as moral pest-houses, let the City gious uses. No man can have attentively read the arcease to be the bribed accomplice of their gigantic guments of Candor and his predecessors on that side without perceiving that their animus is hostility to the the Catholic Church and system. Those arguments are pertinent and cogent in their place-that is, when it is urged to deter Protestants from becoming Catholies or win Catholics over to Protestantism-but when used to practically deny to Catholics the legal right to vest the fee of their Churches and Church Property in their Bishops, and threaten them with confiscation if they do so, then we deem them entirely out of place. Here is Candor's article :

MR. TABER'S BILL.-It is not properly a question of Re-gious Liberty. It does not respect either faith, or wor-Mr. TABER'S BILL.—It is not properly a question of Ag-gious Liberty. It does not respect either faith, or we-hip, or conscience. It is simply a question respecting the wherehip and management of Church Property. Shall heek be wholly in the hands of Catholic Bishops' or shall hey, as in other denominations, be shared with their lay

ection is made that the Catholics, if they choose, No objection is made that the Catholics, it they choose, boild put themselves into the most complete bondage to heir ecclesiastical rulers. But we do object that a legal anction should be given to a principle which is at war ith our political institutions. The proposed measure is core estent with the genius of our Government. It is onto the public policy of our State. It is, by legistive common that it is not the hands of one individual, the court has a war ling to our Kennthican view. stive end in a strong into the hands of one individual, but power which, seconling to our Republican views, ught to be distributed among many. It is giving a legal anction to an induence which acts with predigious force pon our Elections. 2. It is favoring and increasing the irrchbishop's centred of ten thousand votes. 3. Thus its endance via to endanger our liberties.

Greater weight is given to this objection by the consideration that Catholic Bishops and Archibishops are under

Greater weight is given to this objection by the consistation that Catholice Bishops and Archibishops are under its control of a foreign Potentiate, who, in his spiritual potion and relations, is the greatest Monarch on earth. By this concentration of power, 4, advantage is given to be Romish Church, which is not possessed by any other nomination in our country, and which is not desired by on other. It is giving them a weapon which their chiefs now very well how to wisid.

Another objection is, that in this measure the Legisla-ture would, however unintentionally, be taking part with the ecclestratics against those portions of their docks, who, appreciating our Republican liberty, desire laymen to be assumited to a share in the management of Church Proper-

ty and in the influence which it gives.

y and in the innerior which is given.

Note by the Editor.

1. This is a question that each decomination should be left free to mover for itself. Argue with the Catholics and paramate them not to the what you initials, we end pobject to the legal tying of their hands e that they cannot do it—or can only at the risk of losing their hardaned property.

2.3. We know nothing of all this—nor do you. If the Catholic lairy.

would generally have verted more wasty and beneficiently than a major-ity of them have actually done.

4. This argument, if coud for anything, implies the right and duty of eatispating the Roman Catholic Hierarchy sitogether. "This concen-tration of power" lithores in the very essence and samins of the Roman Church; and whatever adventage is themes derived in by no means confined to the management of Church Property. What you mean, Mr. "Candor," is "Down, with the Catholic Church coughes."—which is all fair enough—but the way you set about effecting your purpose seems to us sinister and underhand, and we cannot com-ressed it.

A WORD TO COUNTRY READERS.

Much has been done within a few years to improve suburban residences, but that has extended but little beyond the sound of City Church bells, and even within these narrow precincts, we occasionally witness an exhibition of taste that gives us a painful realization of the fact, that money is lavished without one single forethought of what it is to preduce. An expensive, illcontrived, inconvenient, outside show, paltry fire board edifice, of the "Elizabethan style," is erected "by contract," fashioned after some English picture, with-

out the least regard to the internal arrangements, which ought to be made to suit the wants of the family, present or -prospective; and this Cottage Orac being stuck on to some seven-by-nine village lot, is dignified with the name of "our country seat," by American City residents. It is time this false taste, or want of taste, were corrected; and while the world is all agog with shows of the Industry of all Nations, and we are bragging not a little of the architectural skill and perfection of our Crystal Palace, it seems to us a fitting time to talk about the want of taste in country resi-

Leaving the high-peaked, obtuse-angled, ginberbreadlooking, Gothic cottages, of semi-city dwellers, standing as many of them do, upon unornamented naked hills, le us go out among the farm houses, of old New-England, and into the log-cabins of new New-Connecticut, as Northern Obio was called within our remembrance, or any of the other new seltlements of this great country, and see how American farmers live.

First, lef us take an actual farm house which has been occupied by the same family and their descendants a hundred and fifty years. Look at it. It is forty-six feet square, one story high, with a gable roof; a stone chim. cocupies twenty-five superficial feet of the ground floor. On one side, the kitchen fire-place is about as large as a Gothic cottage bedroom, with an oven at the back bigger than the "dressingroom" thereunto attached. The kitchen is one of ample dimensions, and fond reminiscences of Auld Lang Syne. At one end their is a passage leading from the " end door," through which all e wood, in untoid countless armfulls and sled loads. has been brought to that great fire-place and oven, and two others in the "square rooms." By the side of the passage is the spare bedroom and the cellar way, up which the old quart mug has traveled more miles than any steamboat in America, bringing up cider enough to float a seventy-four. At the other end of the kitchen is the pantry and "old folks' bedroom;" the younger ones sleep up stairs. The kitchen, with its great wood fire and family circle, stretching from the old blue dye tub and cat in one corner, by the side of which granny sits knitting, round past grand father shelling corn in the center, to the boys and their mischief on the settle in the other corner, is a scene of home happiness which few of the wandering children of New-England ever so far blot from their memory, that it does not occasionally return upon them in as vivid a picture of the imagination, as if the reality was palpably before their eyes.

Although I roam on hill or foreign strand, Or wander over the wide world's flowery earth, I still revere my native land. And love with life that dear old kitchen hearth.

It is the only comfortable room in the house. The

two front rooms are cold and dreary, only opened occasionally for company or on Sunday after meeting, or at thanksgiving, or in case of a wedding. Such is the interior. The furniture, plain and useful is of a kind which endureth forever. Neatness is a cultivated virtue. Now let us look outside. The house stands in an elbow of the road, fronting neither arm, and as it has no cardinal virtues it gives neither of its fronts to the cardinal points of the compass. No fence intervenes between the road and house, nothing to prevent a bread of pigs, with their venerable mother from camping in the cool shade by the side of the great broad stone front door step, a privilege which they improve in summer morning hours. From two transverse corners of the house, rough stone walls project out into the highway ; one of them is a pasture fence, the entrance bars of which are within fifty feet of the front door. The other wall is part of the garden enclosure, if an acre lot of straggling vegetables and current and quince bushes can be called by that honorable name. This wall, the road and house, bound a triangular shaped piece of ground of about a quarter of an acre, the home of the wood pile; the debris of which has not been removed since its first foundation was laid. Upon this triangle, there is at all times a better assortment of old wagons, carts, sleds, stone drags and other brake neck conveniences than ever will be found in the World's Fair. Cornerwise, across the road from the house, stands a barn and cornerwise to that another, and correspondingly the corn house stands cornerwise to both, and all open to the road, or rather upon a triangular court, exactly matching the wood pile tract, except it seems to have been shoved just the length of it out of place. This is the milking yard. The well is in the middle of the road, between the house and barn, and might be driven into by every night traveler, but for the stout oak curb. Here in all its ancient glory, may be seen, the old oaken bucket, with its long pole and sweep, bung on a pivot in the well crotch, which in addition to that service, has the honor of upholding the cart body whenever it is taken off the wheels. For tea and drinking, the water of this well has been tabooed, accordingly water has to be brought by hand from "the spring" nearly a quarter of a mile from the house, though by a water ram it might be sent up in

one continuous stream. Around, or near the house, either in front or rear, there is not a tree for shade or fruit, except a row of quinces along the garden back wall, and a row of mulerry trees below the barn.

This is a true picture, drawn from life, of a New-Engnd farm-house, owned and occupied by an intelligent family, "well to do in the world," who might do better if they had any taste. Is it not high time a better taste was put in training? Is it not high time that Common School teachers were taught to teach those who will byand bye come into possession of the old homestead, that taste is one of the most important ingredients of improvement and refined civilized life! Around the new settler's log-cabin we cannot always expect to find these marks of refinement, yet if it is occupied by one who was educated in a school where taste in the adoruments of home is taught as a virtue, the effects of the early teaching will show itself in the very incipient stages of transformating the wilderness into cultivated fields, and the song of " Woodman spare that tree" will not be sung

Unfortunately, however, too many of those who go forth into the wilderness, received their education in just such an old homestead as we have depicted. The consequence is just such a home as the one described in the following extract from the letter of "A Lady in the Woods," in The Michigan Farmer. She says.

Woods," in The Michigan Farmer. She says.

"Let us give you a sketch from life. There is the shell of a house," and the rail-fence in front, but the pig-trough is not under it, for although the family have leved there six years they have never had a pig-trough yet—they have not time to make one. Mrs. T. saves her kitchen slops what she does not throw down by the back door) in a large from pet, and when that is full she sets it by the front gate, in side the yard, with one of the children to stand by and let in one pig at a time till each has a taste, or rather a smell of it, for by the time the second one is to be turned out, if not before, the pot is upset in the struggle between the heg and the child, the gate is unguarded, and the outsiders rush in "en masse," and lock up what they can get from the ground. The children consider themselves fortunate if this feeding does not end in a half day's chase over the garden and cornfield. When these porhers are put up "to" fat there is a hole made in the ground in one corner of their pen, and water is poured in that for them to druk. The family seldom have a stick of wood cut before it is wanted though the wood pile lies very conveniently by the The tamay seidem have a stick of wood cut before it is wanted though the wood pile lies very conveniently by the ir nit door; for Mr. T. finds it much easier when he brings up a jug from the woods to throw it over the fence there, than to pull down and put up the rails, as he must do if he takes it to the back door. There are two or three broken slies and part of a harrow on one side of the gate, on the other side the wagon and cart stand when not in use and sites and part of a harrow on one side of the gate, on the other side the wegon and cart stand when not in use, and piles of old boards and bricks and rubbish of all kinds fill the tence corters. A miserable log shed stands as an excuse for a barn, the cattle are unsneltered in winter, and everything about the premises wears an aspect of negligence, or rather of downright laxiness. And who are the managers of this farm? A father and two stout sons nearly grown to manhood. The soil is productive, their cattle prosper in spite of neglect, and yet poverty seems to be their inheritance. We could give many a picture of log-cabin life far

more vivid than this, the truth of which we could vouch for, yet it is not necessary to go to the woods for specimens of want of rural taste, they are as plenty as blackberries all over the country. The question is, How shall this evil be corrected? for corrected it must be before the starting point of intellectual or agricultural improvement is reached. You might just as well think of civilizing a naked savage without first clothing him, as to make first-rate citizens of those who live in houses

as naked as the savage of all that should, and would if they were rightly taught, adorn the houses of those who own the soil they till.

JOHN M. DANIEL, Editor of The Richmond Examiner, is said to have been selected for Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia (Turin,) vice Hon. Richard Kidder Meade, who declined, considering anything less than a full Mission beneath his dignity. Daniel is by far the cleverer of the two men, and they are just alike in regarding the support and extension of Human Slavery as the great end of all Government. As Daniel has considerable perspicacity, wever, we have some hope of his outgrowing this absurdity, if he really believes in it, while with Meade it is earnest and incurable.

We are in doubt whether to blame or praise this new

appointment. Danies has brains, which must someimes be desirable in a diplomat, though the current practice would seem to argue the contrary; but then it s a sad waste of talent to use up a man qualified to edit a newspaper respectably in so insignificant a post as that of an ordinary Charge d'Affaires. But again, he has worked hard and effectively for some time past until his health and strength are impaired, and we are glad that he is to have a chance to "lay off" in Italy. Turin is a pleasant city; and there is no need of his staying there my more than be finds agreeable, since there is nothing for him officially to do. He will probably spend the autumn at Florence, Rome and Venice; the severe winter at Naples: run up to Milan or Nice in the spring, and temper the heat of summer by long rambles among the glaciers of Switzerland or the breezy mountains of glarious Savoy. Thus be will gain in vigor, longevity and purse by three or four years' sejourn in Italy, and will return qualified to edit a more genial, liberal, progressive journal than Virginia has yet known. His Examiner, though the ablest and spiciest paper in the South, evinces erudition rather than cultivation-an acquaintance with many books rather than a profound and varied knowledge of men. So, if he were not a bitter, contemptuous adversary of Kossuth and the party of Progress in Europe, and if Turin were not a point at which the cause of Universal Liberty eminently needs an energetic champion in the person of our Charge, we should heartily approve his appointment.

SUNDAY-THE SABBATH .- " Q" wishes through our columns to ask those who have objected to the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday because we are required to "Honor the Sabbath day and keep it holy,"&c. to give some authority, if they have any, for applying to the first day of the week injunctions which their authors expressly and absolutely applied to the seconth day, or Saturday-and a string of questions of ike tenor and tendency. We could easily find room for Q's questions : but if we did we should feel obliged to print some of the answers they would naturally elicit; and these would doubtless be forty times as long as the questions, and would provoke rejoinders, which might be still longer. We see no other course so advisable as that of declining the controversy altogether. It is already well known that Christians differ with regard to the alleged change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, and that many who reverence and observe the latter as ' the Lord's day,' or that of the Savior's resurrection, do not identify it with the Mosaic Sabbath, or weekly day of rest, nor apply to it the precepts and injunctions which relate to that day. Those who wish father light on this subject will find it in the writings of Dr. Paley and other eminent theolo-

The Albany Atlas states that Mr. Loomis did not vote for Kearney's resolve, declaring Members of the Legis. lature entitled to draw pay for the forty-day recess, though he stands recorded as so voting. We are very glad to correct the error, and must cherish the hope that ome others whose names stand recorded among the sixtytwo Yeas were also booked this by mistake. says, "Mr. Loomis not only voted against, but spoke and labored against any such construction." Very good, We infer that he will not only refuse the plunder himself, but will render all needful aid and counsel to the Speaker and Controller in resisting this raid on the Treasury by -By the way: The Atlas knows well what we mean

by "Hard Shell," and that Messra. Champlin, &c., do not stand in that category. But we do not complain of the constitution of the list of Managers of the Mather Impeachment: we simply stated the facts with regard to it. Mr. Mather did not expect a sham prosecuti we presume, but if he did, he is by this time unde ceived. That is all. We are glad, since the State is to be put to the cost of an Impeachment Trial, that there is to be no sham about it.

PLOSGING AND POGYISM DEAD IN THE NAVY .- The U. S. Frigate Congress, Commodore McKeever, the friend of the sallor, who early favored the Abe Flogging in the Navy, returned to port on Thursday. The crew of the Congress had been detained nine months over their time, and not a murmur has been heard from one of hem, nor can they find language to express their admiration of their Commodore. He has shown that kindness to s men overcomes the necessity of the lash. Let those officers who are continually complaining of insubordina-tion and the impossibility of controling men without the lash take some lessens from Commodore McKeever.

. The railors of the Congress held a consultation on board-meetings not being permitted) and asked, whether the Commodore would accept of a mark of esteem from his crew, to which a negative reply was given, such proceeding not being exactly in keeping with the practices and ustoms of the Navy.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.- We are quested by David J. Johnson, Dean of the Faculty of this College, to contradict explicitly a statement wh lately appeared in The Times, that it had been merged n another institution. Nothing like this is the fact. the contrary, the Female College was never more flourshing. Forty six ladies have already notified their intention to attend the Course of Lectures commencing in Octo ber next, and letters of inquiry have been received from many others. The facilities of the College for imparting instruction have been largely increased of late, and its sea sions lengthened to five months to give fuller opportunities

Our next news from California will probably reach us. via New Orleans, to day, should the telegraph lines be in werking order. Last night the wires were said to be tigristed" south of Columbia, so that nothing could be received from beyond that point.

We understand that the Arctic's news was sent through to New Orleans by the Washington Line on Saturday evening, up to which time there was no appearance of the California steamers due at New Orleans.

RHODE ISLAND.-Hon. Philip Allen Governor of Rhode Island, has resigned, having been elected Senator in the Congress of the United States. The duties of Governor how devolve upon his Honor the Lieutenant Governor,
Francis M. Dimond, of Bristol.

The next trial to elect a Mayor in Newport is to be

made on the 14th of Sept. The vote is correctly re-ported: Cranston, 227; Hazard, 216; Hunter, 191

NORTH CAROLINA.—A. Rencher (Ind.) is proposed as a candidate for Congress in the Vth District, but it is understood he is not a candidate.

The Raleigh Standard (Dem.) opposes the reduction of Venable in the IVth District, and supports A. M.

ALABANA.-We have received a letter from Col. Earnest, announcing that in consequence of the reported withdrawal of Mr. Walker from the canvass, he is again

candidate for Governor.

We have also received a circular addressed " To the

We have also received a circular addressed "To the "Voters of Alabama," by Hon. A. Q. Nicks, of Talladega, announcing himself as a candidate for Governor, in compliance with numerous solicitations from the Union and Conservative party. Col. Nicks is a Union Democrat, and was prominent in 1851 in behalf of "the "Constitution" and "the Union." He aided materially in defeating the Seconsistic in Fast Alabama. in defeating the Secessionists in East Alabama. In the last session of the Legislature he represented the County of Talladega in the Senate.

OREGON.—Gen. Jo. Lane has resigned the Governor-ship and canvassed the Territory for election as delegate to Congress. He is doubtless reflected.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH:

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Beaver and Hanover-Affairs at the Capital. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tri WASHINGTON, July 24, 1892. It is reported and believed that Gen Dix's resignation of

the Sub Treasuroship has been in the Treasury Department for three weeks, but is not yet accepted.

The Minister to France will probably not be announced.

until after the North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennesselections. Dix will take the prize; let the prediction be remembered. R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina, one of the Editors of

D-Box's Review, has been appointed Consul to Ameter dam: and — Murphy, of Ohio, a Clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, goes as Consul to Shanghae.

Qua. From Washington-Trouble between Governor Sep-

mour and the President.
WASHINGTON, July M. HR.

Governor Seymour, of New York, is said to have got Governor Seymour, of New York, is said to have got into trouble with the President, touching the appointment of a Whig editor to a \$1,000 place in one of the Departments here. It is said that Governor Seymour endemed him as a Democrat, at dhe was immediately commissioned. The Old Guard in Oneids County, charge Governor Seymour with helping to elect a Whig Congressman in his district, and say this appointment was part of the bargain. Something spicy, it is said, will transpire in regard to this matter is the course of a day or two.

J. J. Seibels, Esq., of Alabama, Chargé to Belgium assired here this morning.

ved here this morning. Enoch B. Talcott, Esq., Collector of Oswego, is in the

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Saunday, July 23-10 P. M. R. G. Barnwell, associate editor of De Bow's Rosses, has been appointed Consul at Amsterdam.

has been appointed Consul at Amsterdam.

Seamen cannot obtain their extra psy upon personal application at the Navy Department Agency. Usaims are be filled, and considered in their order.

The Star states positively that the President has no istentian of leaving Washington at present. He will occupy the White House, notwithstancing it is undergying repair. Hon, J. W. Forney, it is runnered, will be editor of The Noticend Democrate, a new paper in contemplation here is sustain Southern Democratic Union sentenests.

The Union of this morning declars that the runner of a misunderstanding between Secretary Marcy and its Bacharan has no better foundation than the latie fabrications of newsmorgers about difficulties in the Cabinet.

From Mexico.
BALTIMORE, July 28, 180.

New Orleans papers of the 16th and 17th inst have been received. They contain Tampico dates of the sta inst, but the news is unimportant.

Nothing is mentioned about withdrawing the Mexican troops from the Mesilla Valley.

The Comercio states that General Well, Governor of Tampico, ridicules the idea that the Mesilla Valley quasically thing Mexican into trouble.

Tampico, ridicutes the idea that the Mesilia Valley question will tring Mexico into trouble.

The cargo of Rio coffee per schooner Tennessee was sold at auction at Kichmend, at an average of 69 21 per 100 lbs.

Further from Santa Fe. Further from Santa Fe.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 20, 102.

The advices from Santa Fe to the 11th ultimo report consistency of the law of Congruid to remove the California Indians to New-Mexico. Publishmeetings had been held on the subject, and a protest for

setings had been arded to Washington. The silver mines near Hi Paso prove extremely valuable. The silver mines near Hi Paso prove extremely valuable. Obs. of cre yielding \$15 to \$20 worth of silver. The ines are supposed to be inexhaustible. ines are supposed to be inexhaustible. Ex-Governor Paine of Vt. was recovering.

Later from Havana.--Hon. Solon Berland,
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 23, 1853.
The steamer Empire City has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 19th inst.
The news is quite unimportant.
The U.S. corvette Albany was still at Havana.
The Hon. Solon Borland left here yesterday for Pennecola, to embark for Central America.

Death of Col. Wetherill-Arrival of the City of Man-

chester Shipwreck.
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1833.
Cel. Wetherill died at the Uni ed States Hetel at 3 o'clock

this morning.

The steamship City of Manchester reached her what this morning. She brings 150 cabin and 200 steerage pasengers.
The schooner Meridian, Captain Wood, from

capsized in a squall off Leng Island on Wednesday. The Captain, his wife, and two men, after six hours exposure on the wreck, were rescued by the schooner Challenge, and which arrived at Lewes last evening. Steambout Collision on Lake Eric

Last night, about 10 j o'clock, the steamer St Lawrence, a new Sandusky and Buffalo boat, bound up, and the Queen City, bound down, came in collision on Lake Eric.

The St. Lawrence was bent and her hull broken out below the water, and filled to the buikhead, which resisted the further progress of the water. Had she been built without a buikhead, she must have filled and suck.

The Queen City was not much damaged, but had a large number of passengers on beard, among whom the greatest excitement prevailed. No one, we believe, was hurt.

Destructive Fire.

BOSTON, July 21, 1833.

Two valuable houses on Concord st., just erected and nearly finished, were set on live last night and totally destroyed. They belonged to E. A. Raymogd, and ware valued at \$20,000.

valued at \$20,000.

Three firemen were injured—one, named Josah W. Wheeler, seriously. Samuel D. Ross and William Lovell. were slightly hurt.

Street Marder.

A street fight occurred last night near the National Theater, between several young men and Mr. George Hall of Charleston, during which the latter was stabbed so badly that he has since died. Two brothers, named Most, have been arrested for the murder.

The Ningara Spoken-Marshal Wyncoop still is

The Niagura Spoken—Marshal Wyncoop and Custody.
Custody.
PHILADELPHIA, Jaiy 24, 198.
The City of Manchester passed a steamer, supposed to the Niegara, in lat. 52 49, lon. 35 7, (no date)
U. S. Marshal Wyncoop is still retained in custody by Sheriff Allen, at the house of the latter, by virtue of a minus issued by the Judges of the Criminal Court, for contempt of Court in the late Fugitive Slave case.

Southern Mail Pallures. BALTIMORE, Schuday, Jely 2, 1833.
We have no mail south of Richmond this morning, making two now due from New Orleans.

MARYLAND.—The new Constitution having charged the time of holding the elections in this State from Ob-tober to November, the following officers will be voted for on the 2d of next November: A Governor, who, at the time of the election, must be a resident of the lat-District, which is composed of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties. The other officers to be elected are a Cotroller of the Treasury, a Lottery Commissioner, Commissioners of Public Works in the 1st and 11d Districts, members of Congress, State Senators from eleven Constites, members of the Legislature, Sheriffs, Surreport, Magistrates and Constables. In addition to the slove, a Judge and Clerk are to be elected for the new Constant authorized by the late Legislature for Baltimore City; and in the Counties, Commissioners of Tax and Ross Supervisors are to be chosen.

. Wisconsin.-The bill which passed our Legislate abolishing capital punishment, and substituting imprises ment for life, has been signed by the Governor, and is now the law of the State.

Missississi.-The Whig State Convention repently at

jours ed, made the following membridges:
Jours ed, made the following membridges:
For Governor, Francis M. Hogers, Secretary of State
James A. Horne, Additor of Purcha Accounts, Dan. B.
Russell, State Treasurer, Daniel M. Laurin; Autorog.
General, George H. Foots. eneral, George H. Foote. Among the resolutions we assess one as a speciment

Among the resolutions we remain the secret popular results, the resolution to be popular results, the resolution to be presented in the present results and Second of these who so latest permitted the themselves in their prostions and of residence to the seek popular resources of 15th. The presented results of the develope a point out of yet were with the presented of the Imaginary Address with reference to those one earth of the second of the sec

GROBOTA — The Central Georgian learns from a private effect that the "Scott Whiga" is manipulate helding a Con-ention at Macon, to bring for and a third candidate for

Governor.

Coyler W. Young, Esq., announced blasself as a condi-cate for Congressional honors in the Villah Disciss. At Young defines his position to a citizan in the last thates (congress. Its dates from Halon endar, from whom gain retreat the people will hardly can have to endure the hard ships of a lawgiver.

Marylass.—Thee F. Bowie Esq. of Prince George's pronounces the rumor that he intended to be a candidate or Congress, whether he receives the nomination of the Whig Convention or not, unjust and unfounded.

Jeseph C. Fuller, Free Soil, has been appointed Pos-master at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in place of Mr. Jewett, Waig-removed. George C. Barney, "National Democrat," and the Postmaster under Polk, wanted the office, and his friends are very sore at his disappointment.

There is some curiosity to know the course pursued on the Mather Impeachment Trial. We understand, says The Albany Exensing Journal, that the witnesses are to be a samined orally, subject to cross-examination, as in ordinary trials; the Assembly Managers acting as Counsel for the State. It is understood that Mr. O'Conor has been employed as Counsel by Mr. Mather.